IXL Student Log   **Name:_____**

Chapter 2

CCSS.Math.Content.2.NBT.A.1 Understand that the three digits of a three-digit number represent amounts of hundreds, tens, and ones; e.g., 706 equals 7 hundreds, 0 tens, and 6 ones. Understand the following as special cases:

Practice	Date	Date	Date	MEDAL!
M.1				
M.2				
M.4				
M.9				

CCSS.Math.Content.2.NBT.A.1a 100 can be thought of as a bundle of ten tens — called a "hundred."

Practice	Date	Date	Date	MEDAL!
A.5				
M.12				

CCSS.Math.Content.2.NBT.A.3 Read and write numbers to 1000 using base-ten numerals, number names, and expanded form.

Practice	Date	Date	Date	MEDAL!
C.3				
C.4				
M.13				

- CCSS.Math.Content.2.NBT.B.5 Fluently add and subtract within 100 using strategies based on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction.

Practice	Date	Date	Date	MEDAL!
G.2				
G.3				
G.4				
G.5				
G.7				
G.8				
G.12				
H.2				
H.3				
H.4				
H.5				
H.7				
H.8				
H.12				
L.7				
L.9				
L.11				

CCSS.Math.Content.2.NBT.B.6 Add up to four two-digit numbers using strategies based on place value and properties of operations.

Practice	Date	Date	Date	MEDAL!
G.13				

- CCSS.Math.Content.2.NBT.B.7 Add and subtract within 1000, using concrete models or drawings and strategies based on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction; relate the strategy to a written method. Understand that in adding or subtracting three-digit numbers, one adds or subtracts hundreds and hundreds, tens and tens, ones and ones; and sometimes it is necessary to compose or decompose tens or hundreds.

Practice	Date	Date	Date	MEDAL!
I.2				
I.3				
I.4				
I.5				
I.6				
I.7				
J.2				
J.3				
J.4				
J.5				
J.6				
J.7				
M.7				
M.8				

- CCSS.Math.Content.2.NBT.B.9 Explain why addition and subtraction strategies work, using place value and the properties of operations.[1]

Practice	Date	Date	Date	MEDAL!
K.1				
K.2				
K.3				
K.5				